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ESTABLISHED 1845
 December 20, 1918. Temperature 71. Rainfall 0.00. Humidity 84.
 December 20, 1917. Temperature 68.
 No. 17,944. 十二月二十年八十百九千一. HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1918. 午戌大歲七國民華中. PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

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 ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
 KOWLOON BAY.
 Steam and Motor Vessels.
 Steel Building Work of every Description,
 Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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 SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

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 MOTOR CARS
 TELEPHONE 482.
 INSPECTION INVITED.
 BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.


 A Gift that will be remembered all the year round.
 Our Calendar of
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 is something quite new and attractive.
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 Hongkong Dispensary.
 Telephone 16.

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CHRISTMAS 1918.
 Suitable Presents of all
 Descriptions.
J. ULLMANN & CO.
 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
 (CORNER OF FLOWER STREET.)


Diss Bros
 ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. NO. 2843.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
 WINE MERCHANTS.
 TEL. NO. 923.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.
(Router's Service to the China Mail.)
 NO EMIGRATION TILL AUTUMN.
 ALL SHIPS REQUIRED.
 LONDON, December 18th.
 A statement issued by the Press Bureau says that in view of the General shipping situation, and the urgent requirements for the repatriation of the various expeditionary forces, and their dependents, little or no shipping will be available for emigrant traffic before next autumn at the earliest.

FLIGHT TO INDIA.
 LONDON, December 18th.
 The Press Bureau issues the statement that the Handley Page machine which General MacEwan was flying from London to India has reached Pisa. It was somewhat delayed by bad weather.

LORD MILNER ON SIBERIA.
 LONDON, December 18th.
 The Press Bureau states that Lord Milner, replying to a correspondent, stated that the Allied Forces of which the British form only a small proportion, were sent to Russia because the Bolsheviks were assisting our enemies in every possible way. The Bolsheviks action released hundreds of thousands of Germans for the Western front and caused Roumania to fall into German hands. They handed over the Black Sea Fleet to the Germans and treacherously attacked the Czechs, Slovaks, who endeavored to leave Russia to fight for their own country's freedom. Furthermore it was necessary to protect the vast quantity of the Allies military stores at Archangel and Vladivostok.

FLYER REACHES CALCUTTA.
 LONDON, December 18th.
 The Press Bureau announces that the Handley Page machine, flying from Ipswich to Karachi, with Major-General Salmon, has landed at Calcutta.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.
ITALIAN INDEMNITY.
PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN.
 Rome, December 18th.
 In the Chamber, the Premier, Signor Orlando, stated that a Commission presided over by a Judge of the highest rank, had been appointed to assess the cost of the damage done by the enemy. An Inter-Allied Commission would sit in London to centralise the work of ascertaining the amount of damage and study the compensation of the enemy Powers for paying compensation to the Allies.
 Signor Orlando paid a warm tribute to Britain, and said that the war would not have been won if Britain had not ensured maritime commerce and blockaded the enemy, and if she had not, with traditional tenacity, bravely faced the submarine war and transformed her "contemptible little army" to use the Kaiser's phrase, into a formidable national army which covered itself with glory in France, Italy, Balkans, and Asia Minor. (Great and prolonged applause.)

MORE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.
GERMAN ASSETS ABROAD.
 Paris, December 18th.
 The Financial Convention signed at Treves, on the occasion of the renewal of the Armistice, provides that Germany shall not dispose of metal, specie bills or assets of movable securities held abroad except with the consent of the Allies.
 Germany will take measures for regulating as quickly as possible the conditions under which interested parties would be able to obtain the restitution of titles, deeds, bills or bonds in invested territories, and re-entry into possession of their sequestered property.

KING OF ITALY.
 Paris, December 18th.
 A Havas message says:—
 The arrangements for the King of Italy's visit to Paris next Thursday are similar to those made for King George and King Albert. He will occupy apartments in the Quai d'Orsay. President Wilson will visit the King, but will not take part in the festivities.

WAR MEASURES CEASING.
 Washington, December 18th.
 The resignation is announced of the Cotton Distribution Committee of the War Trade Board, and the revocation of all its regulations.
 The War Industries Board will also allow the manufacturers of cotton goods to resume production on December 21st.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.
(Router's Service to the China Mail.)
THE SILVER MARKET.
 LONDON, December 18th.
 The silver market is very quiet.
 LONDON, December 19th.
 The maximum price of silver has been fixed at 48 7/8d.
GENERAL MACKENSEN INTERVIEWED.
 LATER.
 A message from Budapest states that the Government has interviewed General Mackensen. General Mackensen was recently reported to be in Berlin, so he apparently returned to Hungary.

THE OCCUPATION.
FRENCH AT MAINZ.
 Mainz, December 18th.
 A large and silent crowd watched the entry of Generals Fayolle and Mangin at the head of the French troops. When the march-past ended General Fayolle and Mangin rode to the palace of the Duke of Hesse, where they received 20 of the leading inhabitants, including two ecclesiastics.

The deputation was ranged in a semi-circle in the great hall of the palace. Three of the leading townsmen were forward and in short speeches said they were willing to work loyally under the French.
 After their speeches had been translated General Fayolle said "I am going to say to you frankly what is in my mind."
FRENCH GENERAL'S HOME TRUTHS.
 Then, for perhaps, the first time in the course of the war a distinguished Frenchman, talking face to face with the enemy, gave an incisive and candid review of their actions in war-time, and the world's opinion of them. He told them that this was which Germany forced upon the world was the most unjust and most cruel ever known, and was marked by barbarity which received world-wide condemnation. Germany, after violating Belgium, had ravaged and laid waste the French Province of France, destroyed villages, after villages, carried off so German furniture, treasures, jewels and machinery. "That is not war. It is armed robbery. Today in France and Belgium thousands of families are homeless, their well turned into desert. That is the situation for which you remain responsible. You made of terrorism a system of war."
 He added that he knew they feared reprisals for these crimes, but they might rely on the traditions of France. "We cannot forget the evil you have done us, but we will never make your women and children responsible for them, or destroy for the mere pleasure of doing damage. You need not fear for your persons or goods if you loyally accept General Mangin's orders. Think yourselves happy to have in front of you a people who have been faithful to the principles of justice."
 General Fayolle spoke in French, which was interpreted.

PRESIDENT WILSON.
OFFICIAL ENTERTAINMENTS OVER.
 Paris, December 17th.
 A Havas message says:—
 President Wilson's official visit to Paris came to a close last night, with the most extraordinary manifestations experienced within living memory.
 At a ceremony at the Hotel de Ville a grateful tribute was paid to the sister Republic whose aid assured victory to the Allied arms.
 President Wilson's speech at the Hotel de Ville was a denunciation of Germany's aggression, an emphatic endorsement of the French cause, and a clear indication of unity of policy between the Allies and the United States.

The Americans are fully cognizant of the abominable methods of the Germans, the cruel suffering vainly inflicted, the infamous devastations in France and Belgium.
 President Wilson, who was deeply touched with the warmth of the reception he received, said: "I shall always remember it as one of the unique and inspiring experiences of my life."
 The official entertainment having ended at the Hotel de Ville, President Wilson went to work yesterday. In the afternoon he had three important conferences with Mr. Clemenceau, at the War Office, Mr. Venetucci and General Pershing.

BULGARIA NOT A REPUBLIC.
BORIS STILL KING.
 London, December 17th.
 Telegraphic communications with Bulgaria has practically ceased for several weeks.
 News now comes from Sofia showing that the German reports of the abdication and flight of King Boris, and the establishment of a Republic, Government were quite untrue.
 King Boris is still King, and has continued willing to the formation of a new democratic Ministry under Mr. Tchevchev.

The late German reports of the abdication of King Boris, and the establishment of a Republic, Government were quite untrue.
 King Boris is still King, and has continued willing to the formation of a new democratic Ministry under Mr. Tchevchev.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.
 The case in which Chan Wan Sang and Kwan Po Sang, employees of the Wai Hang Firm, were charged with falsifying with intent to defraud certain accounts books of the firm was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon.
 Mr. F. Y. d'Almeida appeared to prosecute on behalf of several partners of the firm, and the accused were defended by Mr. J. H. Gardner.
 Young Kwong Chin, a clerk employed by Mr. J. H. (Sett), the Receiver appointed by the prosecuting partners, questioned by Mr. d'Almeida, said that the books (produced) with others were taken by the Receiver from the firm on December 10. There were several leaves torn off the book.

Li Teuk Yin, a partner of the Wai Hang Firm, deposed that he received information on December 2 that the books were being altered. He went to the shop and saw the two accused in the process of taking out the leaves from the account books. Kwan Po Sang was also copying out the accounts. Witness questioned them, but they returned no answer. When he saw them taking out the leaves on which the name of Wong Long Hin appeared and substituting those bearing the name of Kwong Cheuk Chi, one of the partners, in its place, he remonstrated with them, and they told him they would talk over the matter with him later on. Kwan Po Sang was never appointed as assistant manager. The real assistant manager was Wong Soon Hin, who was employed on a salary of \$20 a month. His name used to be entered in the roll of the guild of bankers and money-changers (of which the Wai Hang Firm was one) as assistant manager. As the result of the alterations, Kwong Cheuk Chi's name appeared as every place where Wong Soon Hin's name used to be. These alterations were effected by the two accused. Witness was only the nominal manager, the real authority resting with Chan Wan Sang, the first defendant, who had the authority delegated to him by Li Cheuk Sang, a former manager.
 Mr. Gardner said he understood that Kwan Po Sang was instructed by the other defendants and others to make the actual alterations. Mr. d'Almeida, in reply, said that a person may be guilty of falsifying although he did not do it with his own hands.
 Cross-examined by Mr. Gardner, witness said that the Wai Hang Firm was not in a thriving condition. It had occasionally suffered losses, and when the falsification was discovered, he had adopted the necessary step of applying for a warrant for the arrest of the defendants. Kwan Po Sang, the second defendant, must have derived benefit from the alterations he made in the accounts, and he would prove this to be the case when the books came to be reviewed. He and Wong Long Hin were the founders of the business, the latter having invested \$1,000 as capital.
 Mr. Gardner informed his Worship that Wong Loong Hin, the assistant manager, had failed to produce \$500 to swell the capital as he had promised. Kwong Cheuk Chi managed to secure \$500, and it was then arranged between Wong Loong Hin and Kwong Cheuk Chi that the latter should be in the former's shoes as to position and salary. This was denied by witness.
 The case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

FRENCH WOMEN SAVED CROPS OF THE COUNTRY.
 Unlike the women of Great Britain, French women had to endure no input on waiting for their government's summons to service. It was natural that France, where conscription instantly, dramatically, called active men away from civil life, should be the last to summons its women, or was called just at the moment when the enemy and the approaching famine demanded attention.


Viviani turned at once to his countrywomen. His proclamation to the women of France was posted in every village; it read: "You country calls to you to complete the work of gathering the crops. The wheat is not unsewn and the time of vintage approaches. I beg you to maintain the life of our nation. Think the year's harvest and prepare for that of next year. Your women's hands are needed to the work of the harvest."
 The response to a matter of French women, and not only women of France, but of all France, was a matter of course. The women of France, and not only women of France, but of all France, were called to the work of the harvest.

BUSINESS NOTICES
J. T. SHAW.
 TAILOR, HABITMAKER
 AND
 OUTFITTER.
 21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
 HONGKONG.

NEW MOTORS & MACHINERY IN STOCK:
 Ford Touring Cars \$ 1,250
 Indian Motors Cycles 7.9 H.P. 580
 Liberty Drive 2 1/2 H.P. outboard 150
 Caille Marine Motors 4 H.P. 800
 Scripps Marine Motors 27 H.P. 2,400
 Speedy Marine Motors 12 H.P. 2,400
 8 H.P. Stationary Engine 1,200
 4 H.P. Stationary Engine 550
 Royal Typewriters 140-180
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 Tools for metal working and Repairs,
 Oils, Grease, and numerous accessories.
 Jere's Fluid 1 gallon for 2.50
 Motor Boats built to any design from 450
 The Aristocracy of Motor Service
 AT
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
 Machinery Department.
 No. 4, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL.
 Telephone 1847.

"SCOTT'S EMULSION"
 WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE IN
 \$1.50 Medium Size \$1.50
 PER BOTT. PER BOTT.
THE PHARMACY
 (FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)
 Tel. 241. 32, Queen's Road Central.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT
 is a Substantial Life Policy.
 We shall be pleased to quote Rates and Plans.
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,
 Poyell's Building,
 12, Des Vues Road, Central,
 Hongkong.
 F. M. WELLES,
 Manager.

THE IDEAL DISINFECTANT TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING STORES

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 SOLE AGENTS
W. B. LOCKLEY & CO.

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
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Share, Jewel and General.
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

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"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
the 21st Dec., 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

60 PAIRS WHITE BLANKETS.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned),

SATURDAY,
the 21st Dec., 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1918.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs F. W. SMITH & CO., CHEFOO, to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,
the 23rd December, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A valuable consignment of TABLE LINEN, DRAWN THREAD WORK, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c., &c., &c.

These articles are of exceptional value equal to the best current work, being made of high class material with exquisite modern designs in Richelieu and work and drawn thread embroidery.

Comprising:—
Double Bedspread of heavy Irish linen with Richelieu style medallions, a large variety of beautifully embroidered Irish Linen Tea Cloths and Tea Serviettes, Tea Cloths and Serviettes of the Mosai work, only produced by this firm. Exceptional quality Ladies Underwear, including exquisite designs in Silk, Lawn and Long cloth Night Dresses (Empire and other styles), Envelope Chemises and Combinations of latest patterns, also a fine assortment of Petticoats, Flouncings hand embroidered fine voile and lawn Blouses, Collars, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
the 7th and 8th January, 1919, at 10 a.m., each day at H.M. NAVAL YARD, and at the Kowloon Depot, respectively.

OLD AND SURPLUS Naval and Victualling Stores,
Comprising:—
OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—One Steam Cutter 28 feet (Hull only), Various Ships and Boat Fittings, Fan Engines, Fishing Nets, Bamboo Foley, Canvas Hoses, Coir Harpers, Pepper-stuff, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Boats, Oars, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Furniture, Electric Cable, Old Steel Wire, Rope and Heavy, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Olive Oil, Firewood, &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Banks, Transport, Bedding, Officers Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electroplated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Cooperage Articles, Oak Staves, &c., &c.

The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at the Kowloon Depot will commence on Wednesday, January 8th, about 11 a.m.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

MONDAY,
the 23rd December, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A number of lots of embroidered black net, Guineadine, Voile and Muslin laces, Insertions, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 19th, 1918.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs D. Macdonald & Co. to sell by Public Auction, at their premises Hung-hom, The whole of Valuable Plant &c., &c., contained therein.

Large Galvanised Iron Buildings, Stock and Machine Tools, comprising:—

Lathes, Planing Machine, Screwing Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drilling Machines, Cold Sawing Machine, Weighing Machines, Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower, Test Pump, Engines and shafting, Sixty Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Tires, Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sunday Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Block, Pipe Vices, Copper Smith's Tools, Emergency Canteen, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Rollers, Diving Pumps, Helmets and dresses (New and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel Joists, galvanised Steel Plates, wrought and galvanised Iron Piping and Fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Muntz & Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tacks, etc.

Also
One large galvanised Iron Building (wood framing)
One small galvanised Iron Shed (Steel framing)
One Motor Boat 22 by 8' 9" by 3 feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.
One 8 B.H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's catalogue.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Date of Sale will be published later.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 11th, 1918.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELL (Eighteen Stops).
With Sixty-one Rolls of Music.
In very good condition. Inspecting orders and further particulars from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 942

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 100 The Peak. Six Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.

Apply—
O. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 921

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
54A Des Vaux Road Central
Telephone No. 2867.


We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. ROUSSEAU
114, Market Street, Room 2.

HURRY UP



HE missed the train through putting off to the last minute. Don't you miss the War Bond Drawing through the same cause.

Going for a home trip are you? Well, any of the first six prizes will ensure a most enjoyable one.

The winning number may be a high one. Buy it before another gets it.

If all the tickets are sold one prize alone will be about £4,000. It's worth an effort.

The last winning number was 11 820. The next one might be 40,000. You'd be sorry if you just missed it.

Celebrate Victory. Buy another ticket; you'll never see another Victory like it.

BUY
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING TICKETS
and
BUY NOW
\$5 a ticket. On sale at all Banks, Clubs, Hotels & Stores.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS

BUICK MOTOR CARS.

THE BUICK SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION IS BIG BUT BUICK FACILITIES, BUICK ORGANISATION, AND BUICK EFFICIENCY ARE BIGGER.

EACH YEAR THE PRODUCTION OF BUICK CARS HAS BEEN LARGELY INCREASED AND YET THE DEMAND FOR THE CARS HAS ALWAYS EXCEEDED THE SUPPLY.

ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION BUICK OWNERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THEIR CARS WHEN THEY PURCHASED THE BUICK THEY OBTAINED THE UTMOST IN MOTOR VALUE & PERFORMANCE.

WHEN BETTER CARS ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM.
FOR PRICES, SPECIFICATIONS AND FULL INFORMATION CAN BE HAD BY APPLICATION.

Sole Agents:—
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DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL. Tel. 1036.

THE ROBINSON
PIANO CO., LTD.



WAR COINCIDENCES.
BY A SOLDIER NOVELIST.

This has been a war of coincidences in the larger sense. Twice for example, the Marine has been for the time a river of fate. As a novelist I naturally have an eye for coincidences, and some of the minor coincidences which have come within my personal experience during the war seem to me as curious as any ever invented by a writer of fiction. For instance, when I was in hospital the wound of a soldier who occupied the bed facing mine was a Royal Fusilier who had served in my brother's platoon and had been wounded at the same time as my brother was killed, nine months previously. This same man, in the same hospital, met his next-door neighbour (in civil life), whom he had not seen since the outbreak of war and who had been wounded in the same engagement, although serving in a different regiment. An incident which might have formed the basis of a romance occurred in the trenches. During a spell in the front line a young friend of mine, serving in the London Scottish, became friendly with a lad in the Seaforth Highlanders, who were brigaded with the London Scots. One of the lads hailed from London, the other from the far north of Scotland, and after a time—as soldiers will—each produced from his pocket-book a bundle of photographs of relatives and friends for the other's inspection. Whereupon both made the surprising discovery that they each had a photograph of the same girl! The picture was that of a niece of mine who hailed from the north of Scotland but lives in London and she knew both young men, although they had never previously met. One of these gallant lads, alas! fell in the March reverse, and his twin brother, by a pathetic coincidence, was killed on the same day. Another friend of mine, who had been in Canada for some years and came across with the first Canadian contingent, was in charge of a party going up to the line at night, when the guide completely lost his bearings. After blundering about for an hour in the inky darkness they were challenged by a sentry. After replying, the man from Canada, asking for directions from the sentry, fancied he recognised the sentry's voice and put some personal questions. They were old schoolfellows and had been chums for years before the war, although one was now a "Canadian" and the other was serving in the Black Watch! Quite the oddest and most amusing coincidence, however, was related to me by a wounded sergeant for whose veracity I cannot vouch. He asserted that a man in his platoon captured a German whom he instantly recognised as a former waiter in London who had lodged with him and had "shot the moon" without paying his rent just before war was declared. And the Tommy who captured his defaulting German lodger promptly made him pay up at the point of the bayonet!

AN INVENTOR AT PLAY.

Some weeks ago Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford and John Burroughs, the naturalist, found themselves staying at the same hotel. None of them can be described as young men, but all are still full of "pep," as they say in America. A large number of guests, assembled in the lobby of the hotel, had the pleasure of seeing a demonstration of energy by the three great Americans. The idea originated with Mr. Ford. Placing a cigar on a mantelpiece over a fireplace, he challenged Mr. Edison, "I'll bet you can't kick it off." "I'll go you," replied the inventor, and three times, with little effort, he kicked off the cigar. Mr. Ford only managed it once, and Mr. Burroughs couldn't manage it at all, though he pleaded he was tired. In a stair-jumping contest that followed, the motor manufacturer was the winner, having made ten steps in two jumps against Mr. Edison's seven. "Mr. Burroughs' maid's a gallant attempt to beat the others, but let his balance, and was only saved from a nasty fall by the onlookers."

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

Only a Cough—But you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The best cough-cure made for children and adults. It contains the purest cod liver oil, and is so sweet that it can be taken by the youngest child. It is a sure cure for all coughs, colds, and bronchitis. It is sold in all chemists and druggists.

NOTICES

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE MARINE LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT at current rates.
For further particulars, please apply to—
UNION TRADING COMPANY,
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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 18"	CABLE LAY 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 3" to 10"
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Oil-Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

FOR CARS ON HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2589

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,
52-51 Des Vaux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Boccon" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 338.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable address: "HINGWAH."

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Jewellers, Diamond Merchants, etc.
Just to Hand—
A Large Assortment of—
XMAS NOVELTIES of all Descriptions.
Call and inspect them.
Agents for:—OMEGA WATCHES.

SPEEDING THE WHEELS OF INDUSTRY.

THIS is the day of continuous production. Week in, week out the wheels of industry turn unceasingly to satisfy the demands of the military machine. Pre-war standards of output went to the wall years ago; new records are being established every day.

Is your belt helping to speed up the wheels? Do you use the cheap "all-stop-the-shop" kind of belt that is able to give continuous daily service—the most economical in use?

There is a Walker belt for every drive—belting you can rely on to give efficient service.

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OIL-SKINNED LEATHER Belting

The Walker belt is made of the best oil-skin in the world and is so constructed that it will stand up to the most severe conditions of use. It is the most reliable belt in the world. It is sold in all large belt and leather stores.

With Walker's Belt you can speed up the wheels of industry.

SPEY ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.

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For the convenience of our Customers, our Store will be open on
SATURDAY afternoon, the 21st instant.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1918.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

WHAT about this latest movement to secure constitutional reform for Hongkong? Are we going to the public meeting on January 9th as to an entertainment, to hear strong language condemning the existing system, and so to find mild amusement and relief from the tedium of life here? Or are we going to demonstrate our very serious convictions and to make such a showing as will convince those in authority that business is meant? For the members of the Constitutional Reform Association, these questions are unnecessary. They are alive to the need and full of earnest purpose. It is to the rest of the public that appeal must be made, to take the matter seriously, and in the time available, before the meeting to prepare themselves so that a refreshment of knowledge and a new strength of purpose may help them to co-operate in putting a desirable "pinch" into the public demonstration.

The official attitude may be confidently foretold unless this agitation assume the complexion here advised. Any appearance of half-heartedness will encourage that inertia, that wooden impassivity, that supercilious "you-know-not-what-you-ask" demeanour with which some previous representations have been met. Indeed, it is this bureaucratic notion, that all is for the best in the best of all Colonies that is the enemy. They are so ready to hurl that fragment of Shakespeare at us, to warn us against flying to other evils that only they know of; and there are people who are too readily soothed in that way.

We will be told again that the peculiar racial and military situation of Hongkong makes one ambitious of a "Chinese" might. "China" might be added to the revolution, with the word "Education" in it. During the war, was not the general public sentiment in favour of a more genuine concern for naval and

military requirements as any official? Did the elected municipality of Portsmouth, for example, embarrass the British Navy in the performance of its duty? Is it likely that representative members of our Legislative Council, that is to say elected men, will be less discreet, less obedient to authority, when *ex cathedra* advice on matters Imperial is to the fore? The answer is in the negative. It is an emphatic "No." Naval and military matters would still be left to the experts, while the rest of the Legislative Council's work, touching the matters that concern the life of the people, would certainly be better done by men elected by the people, by men in whom the people put their trust, by men who, in the nature of things, must be supposed to know public opinion and public needs.

After all, it is no revolution that is agitated for. We demand no Soviet. All that the resolution asks is that the unofficial members of the Council shall be really and truly unofficial. Nothing derogatory to past and present members is suggested or intended in the very obvious observation that a man dominated by an official cannot very well claim, with his hand on the Book, to be a purely unofficial and representative member.

With regard to the proposed change of numbers, it must be admitted that the proposals are consistent with the principle. They provide for a true Balance of Power to replace the existing patently unbalanced arrangement. It would be of very small advantage to elect public representatives who, by reason of the insignificance of their voting power, could be regarded and treated officially as negligible. It is true the Government might consider their advice as coming more authoritatively, as being more genuinely representative of public opinion and desire. But assume merely for argument's sake the possibility of an unsympathetic Administration. Assume the conceivable existence, though we do not say it ever happened here, of a self-willed, pig-headed bureaucracy. What would happen then? Sir Gallant David could throw stones of public opinion and sound advice at right angles

Goliath throughout a long session without evoking more than a bored smile. They simply wouldn't count. The others would look at the clock, yawn, and presently swamp them. In such circumstances a Legislative Council is a farce. Counsel given and ignored might as well never be provided, and we should speak of such a body rather as the Legislative Department.

Finally, it will be seen that the fourth clause of the resolution covers remarkably well some ancient objections. It has been well considered, and there is small likelihood that it will give rise to any controversy among the reformed. With two members elected by the Chamber of Commerce, one by the Justices of the Peace, and three by the Sanitary Board, electorates, an approach will have been made to real representation that will seem as near the real thing as our conditions permit at present. It will not be gainsaid that in these times, with popular representation in the forefront everywhere, it would be very hard, and most unjust, for Hongkong to be left out in the cold. The Colony has grown big. It is a big community. The old arrangements, designed for a mere outpost, no longer fit it. They are obsolescent. They must be replaced.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Tang Shao-yi has deigned to visit Canton to represent him in political affairs.

There was only one case of communicable disease reported today, a Chinese case of diphtheria.

The fig over Government House is half mown today on account of the death of the President of Portugal.

The British Funeral Workers Union has decided that in future its members will not conduct any funeral arriving at any cemetery after noon on Saturdays.

Pedlar Palmer, the well-known boxer, has been attacked by the R.A.F. (Reading) and received an appointment in the physical section as boxing instructor.

Mr. W. R. Gough, I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, has left for England to act as Secretary to Sir S. P. Sinha at the Peace Conference.

We are requested by Messrs. Green & Co. to state that for the convenience of their customers their Xmas Toy Store, at No. 10 Wyndham Street, will be open on Saturday afternoon.

A bust of Sir Leonard Rogers, the great medical research worker of the Indian Medical Service, was unveiled at the Calcutta school of Tropical Medicine on Nov. 18th.

Capt. Unsworth, an old China coast captain, died recently in Derbyshire. He was a well-known figure in the Far East, and latterly was connected with the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

The Prime Minister has given the Presidency of the Divorce Court to Lord Justice Pinfold and promoted Mr. Justice Atkin to the Appeal Court. Nothing has been done with regard to the vacant Law Lordship.

A long telegram from the Premier at Peking has reached Canton. It alleges that Fokien and Shensi are infested by bandits. Another from Shanghai says the despatch of troops there is a violation of the armistice.

It is said that a letter addressed to an officer in the Indian Army in London, with the name of his regiment—the "Poonas" or "largely written" thereon, was returned to the writer with the official addressee—"No Public House of this name known."

The two sons of Dr. P. B. Cusland, of Swatow, well known in China and the Straits, offered themselves when at Oulu as the very beginning of the war, and have been in all the fighting. One gained his majority as well as the M. C. at St. Quentin.

A children's party given by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Hui at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday afternoon, greatly pleased about 200 children. H. E. the Officer Administering the Government and Major General Vickers were present. Mr. R. B. Sutherland gave a Punch and Judy show.

Last night a good crowd assembled at the Palace Hotel to witness the game between Capt. E. B. Green and Mr. G. E. Vase. Capt. Green could not get going until the latter part of the game, but he played a very consistent game throughout. After Vase had got to 120, Green came away with breaks of 100, 110, 120, and 130. The score was Green (over 200) 250, Vase (over 100) 220. The first break of 200 was made by Vase, and the first break of 200 by Green.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE PENNINGTON STREET MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, the hearing was concluded in the Pennington Street murder case, when after his Lordship had summed up, the jury retired for 20 minutes returning with an unanimous verdict of "guilty" against all three accused; but in view of the evidence presented, and to his extreme youth, recommended the first accused to the clemency of the court.

His Lordship doled the black cap and passed sentences of death on all three men, promising to communicate the jury's recommendation with regard to the first accused to the proper authorities.

RETURN FROM BANISHMENT.

This morning a Chinese named Loh Siew was charged with unlawfully returning from banishment on November 14 after having been deported for life.

The accused pleaded guilty and in answer to his Lordship, said he thought he had been banished first time. He was obliged to come to Hongkong because his father had died at Yumati and he had to take charge of his property.

His Lordship: He was not committing any crime at the time of his arrest.

Mr. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor): No, my Lord; the last conviction recorded against him was in 1910.

His Lordship passed sentence of five years imprisonment.

KIDNAPPER SENTENCED.

VALUING A CHILD.

The next case to be heard was that in which a Chinese named Ng Chun Hon alias Ip Cheung was charged (1) that he on November 10 last, at Yumati, did unlawfully detain against his will, a five-year-old male child named Lo Kow See, with intent to sell him; (2) that he did unlawfully detain the said child with intent to deprive the mother, Chan King, of the possession of the child; and (3) that he did unlawfully harbour the child knowing him to have been removed by force from the possession of Chan King.

The accused pleaded not guilty on all three counts.

The following composed the jury: Messrs. J. H. C. Goodwin, S. Goldschmidt, G. M. Shaw, H. B. Harding, J. M. de Silva, C. G. de Silva and C. F. de Carvalho.

In opening the case for the Crown, Mr. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, said the prisoner was charged on three counts: (1) Unlawfully detaining in the Colony a five-year-old child with intent to sell; (2) detaining with intent to deprive the mother of the custody of the child; and (3) harbouring the child with the same intent.

The accused lived at Fatsan, and was well acquainted with the child's mother. He was allowed to take her children out for walks. On November 8 last, the accused took the woman's two boys out and later brought them back. Later in the day, he called a second time and told the woman he was going to take the younger child; Ip Kow See, out to buy some sweets. The mother objected but the accused took no heed and left the house taking the child with him and never returned.

After leaving the house, the accused came with the child to Hongkong by boat, he also brought a woman named Ho Chung whom he had met at Canton, and said Counsel, the woman would tell the Court that he told her that the child belonged to his sweetheart and that he was taking it to Hongkong to sell and asked her to help him.

They arrived in Hongkong and went over to Yumati and he together with the woman, the child and a friend named Lee Sut, went to No. 432, Shanghai Street, where the accused engaged a cubicle.

Continuing, Counsel said a man named Ha Win, a friend of the principal tenant of the house, called on his friend at about noon on the day of the accused's arrival in Hongkong, and going into the cubicle saw the child who asked him to take him back to Fatsan. He (Ha Win) questioned the accused who said the child was his and that he was going to sell it. Ha Win promised to get a buyer for it and forthwith the accused took the child to Ha Win's friend's house where it was examined, and the price fixed at \$1800.

The child was then taken to a room at the back of the house and questioned, and in consequence of what the child told him, Ha Win's suspicion was aroused and he went to Fatsan the same day and after interviewing the child's mother, brought her to Hongkong where she made a report to the police, and had the accused arrested.

At the Police Court, said Counsel, the accused admitted he took the child without his mother's consent, but denied that he intended to sell it. He wanted the child's mother to live with him and thought that by bringing it down to Hongkong, he would bring pressure to bear on the mother and thus induce her to return and give him the child.

His Lordship, after hearing the evidence, passed sentences of five years imprisonment on the accused on all three counts.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese man and woman were charged with the unlawful possession of 130 lb. of charcoal. They were seen carrying the charcoal by a constable, who questioned them. Not receiving a satisfactory explanation, he arrested them.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the defendants said they were coolies and were employed to carry the coal to a shop at Yumati.

A remand being asked for by Mr. E. J. Grist, who appeared to represent the defendants, the Magistrate adjourned the case, fixing bail at \$50 for each defendant.

OPTUM.

Charged with being in possession of 31 tael of opium dress, being 11 tael in excess of the quantity allowed, a Chinese woman said that her people, in arriving, had luggage, put in the opium by mistake.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined her \$10, the opium being confiscated.

UNLICENSED SULPHURIC ACID.

The master of the Hok Li shop was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood on two counts: (1) with being in possession of 14 gallons of sulphuric and nitric acids without a licence, and (2) with selling the same.

Inspector Terrett prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Lo said his client was not present in Court. He was instructed to lay certain facts before his Worship in order that the fine, if imposed, may be mitigated. The shop in question was a goldsmith's shop and he understood that these acids were used in the course of its business.

The Inspector would bear him out in his statement that until the summons was served on his client and publicly given to it, the majority of the goldsmiths were ignorant of the fact that these acids were classed under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance and that they had to obtain a licence for their storage. His client, firm started business two years ago, and since then in the course of its business, it had obtained the acids from the Kwong Wa Firm. The latter had a licence for the acids, and this being so, his client thought that it would not be necessary for him to get one. The usual quantity used by his client for his business was between two and three pounds a day, and sometimes a great deal more. The quantity bought from the Kwong Wa shop was 70 lbs. each time. Since the serving of the summons his client had been careful in obtaining small quantities only so as not to be found in possession of an unlawful quantity. He believed his client's firm had sold small quantities, but they kept most of the acids for the purposes of their business. That being so, he would ask his Worship to take a lenient view of the offence, and making it known to the other goldsmiths that they must obtain a licence, to inflict a nominal fine.

Inspector Terrett stated that he received information that the defendant was in the habit of selling the acids periodically. He went to the shop with a search-warrant and seized the acids which were stored in bottles. If the defendant had a licence he would still be open to a charge of improper storage of the acids.

The Magistrate fined the defendant \$10 for being in possession of the acid without a licence and further \$20 for selling.

P.W.D. PROSECUTION.

Mr. P. V. Goldring appeared to represent a Chinese who was charged with not coming with an order of the P.W.D., which notified him to pull down the fourth and fifth stories of his building, (170, Wellington Street), as they were considered to be dangerous.

Mr. Wright, an engineer of the P.W.D., said that the walls of the third story were discovered to be nine inches thick and not 14 inches as shown on the original plan. A 14-inch wall was built on top of these, which was obviously unsafe. After this discovery a notice was served on the defendant, on the 9th August. He ignored it, and since then had not sent any communication whatsoever on the subject to the Department. Defendant could have demolished the building in 14 days, but he did not do so, and the building, now stood as it did when the notice was served.

Mr. Goldring said he was instructed to ask for an adjournment of the case. He was also instructed that the building was a three-story building and not a five-story one. He asked for an adjournment of 14 days.

The case was accordingly adjourned.

There had been no communication between the accused and the child's mother after his arrival here. Evidence was then entered into after which the accused said he had nothing to add to the statement he made at the Police Court.

His Lordship having summed up very shortly the jury retired to consider their verdict. They returned with a verdict of "guilty" on the second count, but found the defendant not guilty on the first count, and expressed doubts as to his first charge.

His Lordship passed sentences of five years imprisonment on the accused on all three counts.

The case was accordingly adjourned.

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THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED LARCENY FROM S.S. BERRENDENOR.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing a coil of rope weighing 383 lbs. and valued at \$200 from the steamer Berrendenor. Three other Chinese were charged with receiving the rope, knowing it to have been stolen.

Inspector Gordon presented. He said that at 5 o'clock this morning the Police in a launch saw a sampan being towed off a steamer. The sampan was stopped and a coil of rope was found lying in it. The defendant, with two others who were in the boat were questioned, and they informed the Police that they got the rope from the ship. The boat was put back to the steamer, and the occupants taken to the Chief Officer.

Mr. C. W. Perkins. They then said they bought the rope from the store-keeper of the ship. The latter was sent for, but he denied having sold the rope to the men. On the pretext of going to the lavatory, the storekeeper hurried away. The Police later found him in the act of trying to escape by a port-hole.

Mr. C. W. Perkins, the chief officer, deposed that he examined the store-keeper this morning and found the rope missing from the storeroom. No one had the right to remove the rope from the steamer. He examined the doors of the room and found that one of them had been tampered with.

The Magistrate adjourned the case until Monday afternoon for the purpose of getting an interpreter for the first defendant. The other three defendants, who were charged with receiving, were allowed bail of \$500, \$500 and \$100 respectively.

EVADING TOBACCO DUTY.

This afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood, a case was heard in which Wong Kat Tong, master of the Man Li tobacco shop at 74, Praya East, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a large quantity of dutiable tobacco and cigarettes.

Mr. D. W. Trutman, Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared to defend the accused.

Mr. Trutman, giving evidence, said the defendant had no permit from him to be in possession of the tobacco.

Revenue Officer Corneek deposed that on the 4th December he went with three Chinese Revenue Officers to the Man Li Shop and checked defendant's stock of tobacco on the ground floor. After he had entered the particulars in his book, he was about to go away when he was called by No. 65, one of the Chinese Revenue Officers, who had gone up to the cockpit of the shop with the defendant. He went up to the loft and found another lot of tobacco and cigarettes in it. Witness requested No. 65 to ask defendant to deliver up any papers he had in his possession relating to the stock of tobacco goods. No. 65 asked defendant, who said he had none. After entering in his book all the stock, witness went back to the Imports and Exports Office, to receive instructions from the Chief Revenue Officer.

Mr. Lo at what time did you finish checking the ground floor?—About 12.40 p.m.

When you asked him whether he had any papers in respect of his stock, what do you mean by papers?—Invoices or books relating to defendant's stock of tobacco.

No. 65, a Chinese Revenue Officer, gave evidence corroborating the last witness' statement. He stated that when he had finished checking the goods, he asked defendant if he had any more, and the latter spoke to him in a low tone. "Tung Hi" (be reasonable).

Mr. Lo interposed: Your Worship is aware that these Chinese characters ("Tung Hi") are open to various interpretations. According to the interpreter they mean "be reasonable," but they have other applications as well.

The case is proceeding.

SHAMEN BANK TO ISSUE SILVER CERTIFICATES.

The Japanese Bank of Shamen will issue silver certificates in the equivalent of 100 Yen, in 10 different forms, and value to avoid coming against the law for circulation in Canton, according to Mr. Pak Yin, roomy door of the bank.

Many Chinese depositors were found more convenient to draw the silver certificates than the bank notes. What will be the form of the certificates and their conditions of circulation have not yet been announced.

Regarding the proposed 200,000,000 Yen company to be organized by the Government, for the Bank of China, it was stated that Mr. Ma, believed that the company will be responsible for the 200,000,000 Yen, and the Government for the 200,000,000 Yen.

LOCAL CURRENCY MATTERS.

The Japanese Bank of Shamen will issue silver certificates in the equivalent of 100 Yen, in 10 different forms, and value to avoid coming against the law for circulation in Canton, according to Mr. Pak Yin, roomy door of the bank.

Many Chinese depositors were found more convenient to draw the silver certificates than the bank notes. What will be the form of the certificates and their conditions of circulation have not yet been announced.

Regarding the proposed 200,000,000 Yen company to be organized by the Government, for the Bank of China, it was stated that Mr. Ma, believed that the company will be responsible for the 200,000,000 Yen, and the Government for the 200,000,000 Yen.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING FOR PUBLICATION:

From a telegram sent to His Excellency the Governor of Macao on the 18th instant by the Minister for the Colonies in Lisbon, and published in the Supplement to the Macao Government Gazette, we learn that there is widespread consternation over the assassination of the President. The country is quiet. The Government remains practically the same, with Admiral Castro at its head. The day of the funeral has not yet been fixed.

The nation will go into mourning for 30 days. The schools, courts, and Government departments will be closed until the day of the funeral, except those departments which must remain open for the transaction of urgent public business. All departments will be closed on the day of the funeral. Performances in and outside the theatres will not be permitted until after the day of the funeral.

At Macao, the public servants and naval and military officials and garrisons will go into mourning for one month as above stated. Until the day of the funeral all flags will be half-masted, and the Monte Fort as well as the garrisons "Faria" and "Macao" will fire minute guns every 1/4 hour from daylight until sunset, finishing with a salute of 91 guns.

The following letter has been received by the Consul for Portugal from the Colonial Secretary, Lisbon:

Colonial Secretary's Office, Lisbon, 18th December, 1918.

Sir—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government desires me to send you the enclosed copy of a telegram that he has sent to His Excellency the Governor of Macao, and to express through you to the Portuguese Community of Hongkong his sincere sympathy in the lamented death of the President of the Portuguese Republic by the hand of an assassin—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. D. BALL,
Colonial Secretary.

The Consul for Portugal, Hongkong.

18th December, 1918.

Governor Macao.

I desire to convey to your Excellency and the Colony of Macao, my deep regret at the untimely outrage which has resulted in the death of the President of the Portuguese Republic and my sincere sympathy with his bereaved family—Seven.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

The following boys at this school have been awarded Certificates for Elementary Standard: Second class or theory certificate—

William J. Howard,
Edward C. Fincher,
John Litton.

Third class or elementary certificate went to Henry Kew, Chan Lemg Shi, Kenneth Tyson, Chiu Yan Lok, Lo Kau, Kwok Ying Kong, Wong Chun Fuk, and Peter Kwok.

NOTORIOUS BANDIT CHIEF ARRESTED IN MACAO.

A most notorious bandit chief named Liang Sha is reported to have been arrested in Macao by the Portuguese authorities. This bandit chief has been for years disturbing the interior districts, especially the district of Sunwut. Some two years ago this notorious character, with a gang of over one hundred outlaws, openly attacked the train of the Sunning Railway, in which over one hundred passengers were made captives, and a number of them were shot to death. This bandit chief is keeping some sort of a secret society in Macao for the object of committing criminal acts. The Canton authorities are arranging with the Portuguese authorities to have this professional criminal chief extradited to Canton for punishment.

The Directorate of Municipal Affairs at Canton has proposed to convert the Temple of Longevity, now occupied by the Confucius Association, into a public market. But this proposal was turned down by the president of that association, who has addressed a memorandum to the Directorate, asking the latter to find some other site for such purpose.

The report and list of awards for the Yung Fook Writing Competition has now reached Hongkong. Among the winners appear the name of Wong Wing Tong of the Saiyungpan School. When his copy book was exhibited at the School Prize Distribution last February it was much admired by those present. In these days of calligraphy, the *Chien* must surely commendable that to see his handwriting.

The Cayman Islands Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to the Governor of the Islands, praying for the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce and Industries in the Islands.

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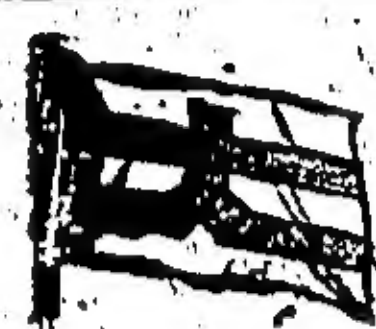
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"DILWARA"	10 January	due Bombay about	27 January

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"DILWARA"	25 December	(to Shanghai only)	

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E. YAMASAKI, Manager,
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SHANGHAI	Patong	Dec. 25, at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	Kweliu	Dec. 25, at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	Yungchow	Dec. 25, at 10 a.m.	

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamer	To	Day
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	TAISANG	TUESDAY, Dec. 24, Daylight.	
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	TUESDAY, Dec. 24, Daylight.	
HAIPHONG	TUNGSHING	TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 8 a.m.	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 p.m.	
SINGAPORE	VAN WAERWICK	SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwailang" and "Vidua," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former s.s. has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bill Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences, and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Catering.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days)

SWATOW — Capt. A. E. Hodgson — FRIDAY, 27th Dec., at 1 p.m.

MAHONG — Capt. J. W. Evans — TUESDAY, 24th Dec., at 1 p.m.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	10,000	17th January, 1920
SIBERIA MARU	10,000	30th January
YENYO MARU	10,000	5th February
SHINYO MARU	10,000	5th March

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HONGKONG, VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, SALCOA, OALLAO, AFRICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KITO MARU	17,000	Jan. 9th, 1920
ANYO MARU	15,000	
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Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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SHIPPING

JAPANESE AND INDEMNITY FOR STEAMERS SUNK.

The shipping people in the Kwantung District held a convention on December 19th, discussing the indemnity for loss of the Japanese steamers which were sunk by enemy submarines and mines. The number of such vessels belonging to the Kwantung shipping only is put at 22, with the aggregate tonnage of 132,884 tons, which the total indemnity will amount to Yen 200,000,000.

The shipowners concerned have organized a "War Shipping Loss Investigation Society," and elected a Committee of three, to set about investigating the loss at once.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR SUPREMACY AT SEA.

The vastness of the preparations which Germany is making to fit her mercantile fleet to flood the world with German goods when peace comes is revealed in an article in the "September," "Nineteenth Century and After," by Mr. F. R. Harris, entitled "Germany's Bid for Sea Power." While many of the great ship-building programmes launched within the past two years remain as yet incomplete, and ships promised have not been delivered, the preparations both in docks and ships are still quite colossal. Hamburg will again bid for supremacy as a world port. Her magnates have secured command of immense capital and raw material for the coming struggle with England and America. The Hamburg-American line is building the largest liner in the world—the Bismarck (35,000 tons), the Tirpitz, a turbine steamer of 20,000 tons, and three other ships of 20,000 tons, each. The North German Lloyd, the tonnage ranging from 10,000 to 15,000 tons per vessel. Standardization has become an accepted ship-building principle, and the immigration traffic is to be speeded by every possible expedient. "It would be a mistake," says Mr. Harris, after explaining how strong is the lead which Britain will have in the race with her rival, "to forget the strength of Germany's organization, to underestimate the capacity of her shipowners, or to minimise the efforts she is now making towards the resumption of her overseas trade." Mr. Harris would sternly include the "ton for ton" policy when compiling the bill, which Germany may pay as reparation for her ruthless and indiscriminate submarine piracy. In this connection his views accord with those of Mr. W. S. Lilly, whose article "Vengeance" opens this review. Mr. Lilly would have liberal vengeance on Germany, and the German people for its and their crimes. The hideous wrong which he catalogues cannot, he thinks, be punishment, which shall be interpreted as "evil inflicted in vengeance for a crime."

HIGH MARINE WAGES.

The American Merchant Marine is the best-paid merchant service in the world, says the "New York Times." In war or peace, American seamen have always been better paid than those of other countries. After the outbreak of the great war, in 1914, the earnings of American Merchant Marine officers, always liberal, readily advanced, until they reached the highest level ever known. The scale adopted by the United States Shipping Board in June, 1915—which was retroactive to May, 1914—may be accepted as representative of the wages for officers on American vessels in the second year of America's participation in the war. It is greater only for illustration, and in no sense a guarantee of what an officer may receive on any given type of ship. The wages paid under this scale on various classes of ships and for various kinds of voyages make too long a list to be presented here. Therefore, to the maximum and minimum only in the scale was added a bonus of 50 per cent. for voyages through the war zone. A special bonus, one-half of that paid for service involving voyages through the war zone, was established for ships operating in Atlantic waters, but not to vessels plying exclusively in harbours, bays, rivers and sounds. The scale pays—

Rating	per Month	With Bonus
Captain	\$250 to \$500	\$375 to \$750
1st Mate	140 to 175	210 to 262
2d Mate	100 to 125	150 to 187
3d Mate	75 to 100	112 to 150
4th Mate	50 to 75	75 to 112
Chief Eng.	160 to 200	240 to 300
1st Asst. Eng.	140 to 175	210 to 262
2d Asst. Eng.	100 to 125	150 to 187
3d Asst. Eng.	75 to 100	112 to 150
4th Asst. Eng.	50 to 75	75 to 112

Graduates of United States Shipping Board schools, serving as junior or sub-junior officers receive \$400 a month with no bonus.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

"Under Weight" is condition of ill-health, shows your vitality power are declining.

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Complete the body with the natural cod liver oil and the most powerful vitamin.

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HONOURS AND REWARDS.

In our usual slipshod way we are in the habit of regarding Honours and Rewards as practically the same thing. But a moment's consideration shows them to be birds of very different order. Without any undue stretch one might even liken them to Birds Living and Birds Dead. An Honour may be likened to a bird on the wing which the keen eye and steady hand brings down at first shot—or, at all events, at second—almost automatically, because if you happen to be a sportsman, it is the proper thing to do. But the Reward is the dead bird which may chance to fall at someone's else's foot, to be promptly snatched and added to his bag.

The simile is open to criticism. I acknowledge, for men do not, as a rule, do great deeds for sake of honours or rewards, despite Nelson's "Peerage or Westminster Abbey." Nelson had his own codes of honour. We would put up with similar codes to obtain like results.

In nine cases out of ten the man who does the great thing at the right moment does it without premeditation—simply because it is the thing to be done. "There is his duty, to be done—and he does it" without any ulterior motive whatever. There is a position to be taken, or held—a chum to be carried in at any cost.

The emergency is of the moment. That which is then in a man's teeth. If his instincts are true, and his training right, all that is in him rises to the occasion, and he does heroic work and may get his due reward—but most likely not. But thought of that never enters his head. He probably thinks connectively of nothing whatever, except how best to accomplish what he is at. He sees red and does white deeds. And all too often the goodly doing is its own reward.

Never before, I suppose, has there been such wholesale distribution of rewards nor such indiscriminate bestowal of honours, nor such lack of honest judgment and right discrimination in making them.

You can hardly speak to a man in the Force but he can tell you of honours received for nothing and of great deeds left entirely unrecognized—of red-tailed Staff officers beribboned as though they had shot-lifted Selfridge's or Whiteley's ribbons, and yet who have never even been to the front—or if they have dared the dangers of the Channel have managed to get cushy jobs at the rear.

They get honours and rewards beyond their deserts, while their militant fellows, with ten times the experience, whose lives at times are not worth a moment's purchase, get nothing, and in due course pass on and up to where no great deed is left un-noticed.

And in many cases the illegitimate promotion of these favoured individuals at home blocks the legitimate promotion of those on active service, which is very depth of injustice.

It is all very unfair, of course. It is all very British. And if Right—that fundamental and essential Right for which we are fighting—prevailed, these things would not be.

The overlooked deserving ones do not grumble—much, nor do outsiders. They smile sardonically at times at So-and-So's new reward—which "none knows better than So-and-So himself ought by rights to have gone to someone else.

But it is all a vast pity, for it discounts the value of every inch of ribbon on every coat you meet.

How to improve on this state of things it is not easy to say. So long as kissing goes by favour—as it always has done—the man who makes himself personally attractive to his superior will too often reap undeserved rewards; and the man who cares more for duty than for toadying will too often get left out in the cold.

Virtue is, proverbially, its own reward. The man of old noticed it just as we do. All the same, the door of deeds cannot but feel somewhat choked when the reward due to him—poor fellow—goes elsewhere.

It has been my unhappy lot at times to distribute prizes at schools in which I have been interested. And I have always endeavoured to make it clear to my unfortunate hearers that the prize is not by any means the greatest thing of all; and that the only thing that really matters is the strenuous endeavour which results in the formation of character, and incidentally in the acquisition of a certain amount of knowledge.

And I have pointed out that it is infinitely more to a boy's credit to have done his very best, whether he gained a prize or not, than to have won a dozen prizes without any exertion.

Unfortunately, the world deems most prizes properly awarded to the most deserving, and it is the same with the prizes in the Army and Navy.

As to the showers of O.B.E.'s, etc., in civil life, the result has been to bring the Order into contempt.

Some of course have been well earned, but the absurd bestowal of others has brought only ridicule upon the Government recipients. For ten years hence it is almost certain that the Order will be the subject of the most bitter and practical proof of the contempt which they are being accorded.

And, finally, though not one will say that the Order is a disgrace, it is a pity that the Order is a disgrace.

THE WORLD'S MOST UNHAPPY MAN.

"Probably the most unhappy man in the world to-day is the Pope," writes "Torquemada" in the "New Europe." "His political universe is tottering. In this war between despotisms and free peoples, despotisms are cracking and dissolving; and, if the Allies realize the power of their arms, despotism will disappear."

It is the misfortune of the Pope to have inherited a body of political teaching in virtue of which the Papacy is the most absolute and rigid of the medieval despotisms that still survives. At one time in its history it almost succeeded in establishing itself as political overlord of the world. When its very existence was threatened by the Reformation, it tempered some of its pretensions and became at once the partner, and the tool of the secular despotisms that helped it in the counter-Reformation. The Papacy has lost its temporal possessions, but it professes to teach authoritatively the principles that must govern the social structures of all States. Its theory of society, of the State, of the relations of States to the Papacy, has not changed in any essential particular since the Middle Ages.

"It still claims the right to depose kings and governments, to free peoples from their allegiance, to delimit the sphere of action of every secular Government. It denies the right of civil States to legislate in certain questions of political and social policy. The syllabus of Pius IX, which is part of the dogmatic teaching of the church, anathematizes those principles of liberty and freedom on which every Allied State rests, and for the extension of which the Allies are fighting. According to the political teaching of the Pope, the American republic, the French republic, and modern Italy were conceived in sin, and are merely tolerated because the Papacy has not the political power to destroy them."

These claims sound preposterous, but they are the current teaching in every Catholic ecclesiastical seminary; and notwithstanding that they have long since been rejected or ignored by the majority of Catholic laymen in the Allied countries, they represent the convictions of the ecclesiastical organization and determined the papal attitude towards the war.

"The German, the Austrian, the Turk and the Bulgarian, as they have shown themselves in this war, are not the natural allies of the head of a great spiritual church. But they are the only possible allies of the political teaching of the Pope, and his ecclesiastical organization. The Central Powers in political theory are acceptable to the Vatican, for the Central Powers fight for the continuance of despotism. The Vatican is opposed to the Allied Powers, fight for freedom and free institutions. Catholics who fight on the side of the Allies in this war are not political followers of the Pope, but are his political opponents. The turn of the tide has come."

"When this war is over, unless he sets his house in order, the Pope will find himself the only despot remaining, faced by a democratic world that has come into being in spite of his laws, his intrigues and his anathemas, and springing largely from the blood of his spiritual children."

"Two courses are open to him in the future, either to run the risk of being a Pope without a flock or to become again the democratic head of a great spiritual church."

in our cheeks as we listen to their boasts.

Let us have Honours by all means—but let them at all events be honestly awarded.

And, by the way, are all the Crimean medals bestowed yet? I only ask for information.

I wonder if any of the Allied Governments is compiling a black list of those German commanders and others, from the Kaiser and Crown Prince downwards, who have been guilty of those black deeds which have sickened and saddened the hearts of humanity at large, or who have permitted, even if they have not actually instigated, them?

The Iron Cross—a black cross, by the way—has been bestowed on those malefactors by the tab-tail. Any man who has done a particularly infamous action has been promptly decorated by the All-Highest.

When the Day of Reckoning comes it is to be hoped most fervently that every man on those lists—if he has not already gone to a higher and still surer reckoning—will realize his rightful due.

The usual sponge, with which we are always so ready, cannot rightfully be drawn across these things. It is no case of two wrongs not making a right. The world must learn that such things cannot and shall not be done with impunity—that who breaks pays—and that justice is slow at times, but sure.

I am not naturally vindictive, but I know of deeds that curdle one's blood simply at the telling. To think of the crimes in these wars, committed even in this world, curdle it still more.

I hope the Allies will compile such lists and make it plain that they are being compiled for an unflinching and inevitable purpose. John O'Sullivan in "The Irishman."

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SCOTS AT THE ADRIATIC BARRAGE.

There is no secret about the exactness of an Adriatic barrage on the 45 miles of the Straits of Otranto, though of course strict silence is maintained about the design and organization. The international unit co-operating include Italian destroyers and anti-submarine craft of many kinds; the British war vessels and the armed fishing fleet of several hundred of trawlers and drifters, the great majority Scottish; the American fast submarine chasers and scouts; the French destroyers and patrol craft; and the Japanese and Greeks have units not very far away.

Of late the barrage has become so complete and effective that the Centaur has lifted the veil, and allowed us to see some of the barrage units at their inopportune but dangerous work. In Scottish readers, the most interesting account is by Mr. James Boile, of the well-known West Country family, who not only writes forcibly, but has an intimate practical knowledge of the men who go down to the sea in ships.

My first view of the Scottish drifters, he says, was at evening, as a creek in an island famed for loveliness and luxury. Two familiar hard-lined little ships came puffing in, throwing black trails of smoke into the golden air. How often one had seen these boats grinding out of the Fife ports, or lying off the Forth, or bucketing into Grimsby. Here, in this golden scene, they looked very alien. As we came nearer two low-headed men in their tight sleeves, sitting by the funnel, stared listlessly at our boat and the wonderful scene before them, and spat into the water and yawned.

The little boats, the weary men, with all the signs that a Scot could read of Scottishness and their ships, seemed utterly lonely and irremediably alien in this brilliant setting.

We had heard much from high naval authorities of the remarkable endurance and courage of these men in their long three years' service in the Aegean and the Adriatic seas. Their lives have been exceptionally hard, even as things go in this war. We heard many stories how they rose to the moments when their vigils were relieved by the appearance of the enemy. An incident not hitherto recorded was told me of the raid of the *Goeben* last year from the Dardanelles. When she was firing on the British monitor, which she sunk, there were two drifters lying between the combatants. One of these boats opened fire with her 3-pounder, and steamed towards the *Goeben*; while the other, not wanting to be out of the fight, endeavoured to make a smoke screen. The *Goeben* paid no attention to the little boats. The log of the first drifter, after briefly describing the affair, finished with this entry:—"The enemy having disappeared, and having no further orders, I continued to patrol the net."

The men come from all parts of the Scottish coast, but chiefly from Aberdeen and Fifehire and the Eye-north district. There are men from Lewis and Skye, and Campbelltown, and Thurso, and Shetland, and all down the East Coast. There are Gaelic-speaking hands. The character of the trawlers and the drifters shows an interesting difference. The drifters as a rule are families or groups of fishermen from the same place, who own the drifter and work it on a partnership basis. Discipline on these boats is not of a naval character, but the effect is the same, or better. Public opinion in the boat can express itself against "Willie," the skipper as well as against "Rob," the boy. Some of these drifters have an almost patriarchal character. Quarrel stories were told me of some of these old men and their astounding memories. One officer in charge of a unit told me of an old skipper who worked his ship back through a difficult channel through which he had only once before passed. Something aroused the curiosity of the officer, and he discovered that the old man could not read or write, and had only pretended to study the chart. The commander of another unit told me that the skipper of his ship, among other characteristics, began to sing whenever the wind rose. "The worse it blew the more he sang hymns," said this officer, himself a well-known Clyde yachtsman. "It blew it was Oranville Christian soldier" all the time as he hung on to the wheel, with his hair flying in the wind. But there was no pausing singing when there was a calm.

THE SHIPBUILDERS.

The trouble with the shipwrights on the Clyde came to an end with the first display of firmness by the Government. It had only to be intimated that the exemption afforded to the workers would be withdrawn in the case of all workers and the whole Robbist castle of cards collapsed. Without attempting to account for the men who "came out," and who went back to work, rather than lose their "protection" from the Military Service Act, it is easy to understand that they shrank from the prospect of going into the Army. The Army does not admit men who strike for high wages as a crucial moment of the war, and the workers, if they are to be of any use, would have to be trained.

IN MEMORY OF FALLEN LORETTONIANS.

Musselburgh Town Council has accepted with thanks an offer by Mr. Craig Cowan, Inverkeithing, to plant a line of trees round the outside of Loretto's Playing Field. Newfield. Mr. Cowan has lost both his sons in the war, and as Newfield was to be a memorial of Loretto boys and masters who had fallen, he desired to make the place as beautiful as possible.

DEATH OF SINGAPORE PROFESSOR.

The death took place at Kinnear, Turriff, on the 2nd October, of Dr. Robert Donald Keith, late Principal of the Medical School, Singapore. Dr. Keith graduated M.A. at Aberdeen University in 1908, and M.D. with honours in 1904.

TO JOHN TURN.

Do you remember, John, how you were wont To rain down shells from Achil's Baba steep On us who, bivouacked by the Hellespont, Sought vainly there to taste the joys of sleep?

Do you recall the shrapnel that you poured On rattle parties by Romano's Well? Do you recall the aeroplanes that soared, Giving our men—to put mildly—hell?

Do you remember how your bullets sobbed About us as we sat at heart and weary? Dodging the pip-squeaks from your mortars lobbed? Told the sad tale of the Kereves Dere?

Do you remember? How can you forget? These were the days when times for us were hard? Now are the tables turned, a new scene set. And you are home, John, with your own petard.

Let us, then, greet o'er this your late reverse, And chuckle when we heard your sorry groan. At Helles it was our affair to curse, Now we get back a little of our own.

G. R. E., in Glasgow News.

THE KIBKS AND THE COAL SHORTAGE.

The Scottish churches are discussing various proposals for the economy of coal; in many districts there will be only one Sunday service, and in others a joint service by churches of different denominations. The debate—nothing is ever done in Scotland without a debate—recalls the time, not very far distant, when anti-enemy having disappeared, and having no further orders, I continued to patrol the net."

The men come from all parts of the Scottish coast, but chiefly from Aberdeen and Fifehire and the Eye-north district. There are men from Lewis and Skye, and Campbelltown, and Thurso, and Shetland, and all down the East Coast. There are Gaelic-speaking hands. The character of the trawlers and the drifters shows an interesting difference. The drifters as a rule are families or groups of fishermen from the same place, who own the drifter and work it on a partnership basis. Discipline on these boats is not of a naval character, but the effect is the same, or better. Public opinion in the boat can express itself against "Willie," the skipper as well as against "Rob," the boy. Some of these drifters have an almost patriarchal character. Quarrel stories were told me of some of these old men and their astounding memories. One officer in charge of a unit told me of an old skipper who worked his ship back through a difficult channel through which he had only once before passed. Something aroused the curiosity of the officer, and he discovered that the old man could not read or write, and had only pretended to study the chart. The commander of another unit told me that the skipper of his ship, among other characteristics, began to sing whenever the wind rose. "The worse it blew the more he sang hymns," said this officer, himself a well-known Clyde yachtsman. "It blew it was Oranville Christian soldier" all the time as he hung on to the wheel, with his hair flying in the wind. But there was no pausing singing when there was a calm.

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EALLIANCE CORDIALE A SAIGON.

There were great manifestations of sympathy between the British and French in Saigon on the afternoon of November 11th, on the occasion of the "Armistice." One of the first to come to a memorial of Loretto boys and masters who had fallen, he desired to make the place as beautiful as possible.

DEATH OF SINGAPORE PROFESSOR.

The death took place at Kinnear, Turriff, on the 2nd October, of Dr. Robert Donald Keith, late Principal of the Medical School, Singapore. Dr. Keith graduated M.A. at Aberdeen University in 1908, and M.D. with honours in 1904.

TO JOHN TURN.

Do you remember, John, how you were wont To rain down shells from Achil's Baba steep On us who, bivouacked by the Hellespont, Sought vainly there to taste the joys of sleep?

Do you recall the shrapnel that you poured On rattle parties by Romano's Well? Do you recall the aeroplanes that soared, Giving our men—to put mildly—hell?

Do you remember how your bullets sobbed About us as we sat at heart and weary? Dodging the pip-squeaks from your mortars lobbed? Told the sad tale of the Kereves Dere?

Do you remember? How can you forget? These were the days when times for us were hard? Now are the tables turned, a new scene set. And you are home, John, with your own petard.

Let us, then, greet o'er this your late reverse, And chuckle when we heard your sorry groan. At Helles it was our affair to curse, Now we get back a little of our own.

G. R. E., in Glasgow News.

THE CHINESE AND THE TROMBONES.

An officer tells this tale of the Chinese cooks that have been employed in his district. "They had come sports, mostly composed of strange ceremonial dances with wooden weapons. A brass band was sent down to perform for them. We could not understand why all their plaudits were reserved for the trombones, two of which were included in the band. Their players were surrounded and separated from the rest of the band by a crowd of shouting, laughing 'Chinks'."

The puzzle was explained to us by an interpreter. The cooks thought that it was a first class conjuring trick, and that each time the performer pulled in his hands he swallowed the disappearing part of his instrument."

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COL HOUSE.

Colonel House, President Wilson's most intimate friend and personal secretary, is a man of a certain stamp. One of those who, like D. H. Lawrence, has just written a book about him. It makes an apt appearance, at this moment, and is called "The Real Colonel House."

Colonel House, one gathers, is not prone to personal confidences, and is much too interested in the work that he is going to do to give much thought to the impression he makes on the public anywhere. But he has personality, and many of his countrymen have attempted to put on paper the impression he makes on strangers. For example:

A slender, middle-aged man, with a grey, close-cropped moustache, well dressed, calm-looking, was coming quietly in, with an accent on the "quiet." He was not puffy-footing in or sinking in or gliding in, but while he walked firmly, he walked quietly. He went up to the desk, and asked the man presiding a question in a quiet tone. He did not hit the question, nor did he whisper it; he asked it quietly, and when he got his answer he bowed courteously and walked quietly to the elevator, which catching the infection, shot out of sight.

These are not very adequate descriptions of a man who holds a position without precedent in the United States to-day. The fact is that Colonel House is a discouraging person to make much fuss about. He is a worker, and despises the intimate paragraph. The last time that he was in Europe he went as the head of the American War Mission in November, 1917. Part of the work of the Mission then was to meet the Allied representatives at the Inter-Allied War Conference in Paris.

Colonel House's own statement of his objection to speeches made for the sake of speaking runs—

"The more I see of life, the more I am impressed that the great handicap on so many statesmen is their love of talking for effect. They like to say something that will attract the attention of the crowd, and then sit idle for a week and read over their speech complacently. When I can, I do away with that sort of thing. It means lost motion, wasted effort, and frequently foolish statements which are hard to live down."

This is what Colonel House has to say about himself as a public man.

"People ask what I get out of it. My answer is, that the only work that is worth while, the only work that brings satisfaction, is the work that is unselfish. I say this without desiring to be ostentatious. Examining yourself, and you will find it to be true. Consider men like General Goethals or Charles W. Eliot. Imagine the wonderful pleasure, the heart-warming satisfaction, Goethals gained from building the Panama Canal on his meagre salary of an engineer official of the regular army. Or the satisfaction Dr. Eliot must have derived during the years he devoted to Harvard University. Take a man like Harriman. I have always thought that he was not guided solely by personal ambition in his career. Underneath all, his achievement was the desire to do things, and his gratification in accomplishment would have been much greater if he had not had to acquire a fortune along with it."

That is an unusual burst of candour for Colonel House—forced from him almost certainly by the pressure of a public curiosity hardly legitimate, perhaps, but difficult to resist. Curiosity about his relations with President Wilson, on the other hand, is more legitimate. They are not lifelong friends. They met when Colonel House, having established an infamous, decisive ap-

FRUITS OF JAPAN, ETC.

FRUITS OF JAPAN, ETC. (Continued from page 1.)

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CLEARANCE.

COMMERCIAL

COTTON MILL DEAL

Nearly half a million spindles will be brought under the control, by the amalgamation of the following three Lancashire cotton concerns—

Spindles.
John Ashworth, Ltd., Bolton 150,000
and Pendlebury 150,000
R. H. Buckley and Sons, Moseley and Stalybridge 260,000
Mill Hill Spinning Company, Bolton 80,000

Total 640,000

The three firms have been bought by Mr. James White and Mr. A. L. Ormond. They were bought separately, and the decision to amalgamate the businesses was not reached until afterwards. No far-reaching cotton combines, such as was rumoured, is contemplated. They purchase one of three shares only, and covers the mills, land and machinery, reserves, stock, cash, etc., of the firms concerned. Little change is anticipated in the continuity of management. The Bolton business of John Harwood and Sons is not included in the amalgamation. This was bought by members of the same group at an earlier date and sold to a Yorkshire manufacturer.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for September show that last month's imports were valued at £27,074,297, compared with £26,272,433 in the corresponding month of last year, an increase of £1,702,864. Exports totalled £24,152,143, against £23,244,194, a decrease of £907,949. For the first three-quarters of the year imports were valued at £260,212,732, compared with £279,286,558 in the first nine months of last year, an increase of £102,628,188, while for the same period exports amounted to £234,151,427, against £237,877,661. Re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise last month were valued at £1,729,223, against £3,158,410 in September of last year, a fall of £1,429,187; and for the nine months they totalled £22,207,000, against £26,528,000, a decrease of £4,321,000.

The total imports of raw silk in September were 132,653 lbs., valued at £188,069, against 83,531 lbs., valued at £260,999, in 1917. For the nine months the imports amounted to 1,770,333 lbs., valued at £2,063,740, against 793,981 lbs., valued at £757,944, last year. In the month under notice 1,180 tons of tin in blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs were imported, their value being £222,443, these figures comparing with 1,525 tons, with a value of £264,203, in the corresponding month of last year. The total import of tin to and of September is 9,500 tons, valued at £2,106,702, against 20,518 tons, valued at £4,406,965, last year. The bonded warehouse account shows that the total quantity of tea remaining in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom, on September 30 was 11,131,000 lbs. (34,360,000 lbs. last year).

MESSRS. VICKERS, LTD.

Mr. Douglas Vickers, presiding at the 50th annual meeting of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., said that during the past year they had inaugurated a policy, which was later adjusted by the Ministry of Munitions, of employing to the fullest extent their works. The result was an enormous increase in output. This ran into 25 millions when they reckoned inter-war deliveries. These figures were not reflected in the profit and loss. The company was so limited by Acts of Parliament that the account bore little relation to the year to which it belonged, but rather was a reflection of the profits in the three pre-war years, which went to make the standard period. The profit paid out to the shareholders on their money invested was only about £270,000, and these figures only represented 34 per cent. on the smaller turnover, which did not take into account inter-war deliveries, or 8 per cent. if taken on the major sum.

By December next the second debentures 44 per cent. shown at £308,000 would have been reduced to £250,000, and the third debentures shown at £750,000 would be reduced to £200,000, showing that the company had written off £1,331,000 of these two debenture issues.

Coming to the peace preparations of the company, it was interesting to note that his remarks on this subject at their April meeting brought numerous suggestions, including some from America, the speech having been reprinted in the United States Consular report. They expected a largely increased output in ships, railway material, motor car engines, turbines, and electrical material, and also of gas engines, land boilers, wood products, sewing machines, and repetition work generally. It would be necessary to have large stocks of such products in their own and their agents' warehouses, and that would mean more capital sunk in their work. They would also probably have to do a great deal more financing and it was possible they might have to join with banks in financing undertakings. In respect of that they would expect returns not only for the services rendered but for the money advanced.

The Germans made a great deal of this form of trade in the past, and it is hoped that the same would not be done in the future. These were the reasons for the high prices of capital goods, and the company had to pay the money back to the bank.

U-BOAT COMMANDER.

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE.

A junior wireless operator named George Shearman, of Waltham Abbey, states that his boat, bound for the Argentine, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine, says a Home paper. The vessel was struck amidships, and the crew took to the boats, the captain following after he had destroyed all documents likely to be useful to the enemy. For some time nothing was seen of the submarine. Then, suddenly, she rose to the surface only a few yards away. The commander ordered the British skipper to go alongside, and with four of the crew he was taken on board the submarine and questioned. The German commander, who said he was a graduate of Cambridge University, allowed the men to return to the vessel for more food and water. He expressed his hatred of submarine warfare, but said he had to carry out orders. He added that the people in Germany were weary of the war, and said that there was much suffering and privation in the country because of the scarcity of food supplies. No butter substitute could be bought under the 6d. a lb. and soap was practically unobtainable. The British crew were eventually picked up by a Japanese boat, and taken to New York.

HANKOW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND EUROPEAN PEACE.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hankow is trying to have delegates recommended by the United Chambers of Commerce of the whole of China to attend the peace conference in Europe by supporting the views of the business-men of Hankow and also to ask the Peking Government to get the existing treaties with foreign Powers, which are not on an equal footing with foreign Powers, revised, at the peace conference.

off their debentures, and then raising new capital, was that the debenture bond was rather a burden on the company, and the directors never liked it. Debentures also imposed the necessity of repayment, year by year, and debentured the company of its proper capital. They felt at the same time they were doing the company a good turn in asking them to take the place of debenture holders.

CHEMICALS.

Sir S. W. Boyce and Co., Ltd., of Manchester, reported on November 1st during October a falling away in demand has been noticeable, due no doubt to a certain extent to the opinion held in many quarters that an early suspension of hostilities may be looked for, and, until the position is more clearly defined, there is a hesitancy about further commitments. Meanwhile manufacturers are kept busy on orders already booked and, generally speaking, there is no accumulation of stock and values on the whole remain steady. Sulphate of Copper continues quiet especially for export and prices are unchanged. Green Copperas is moving well and some forward business has been placed. Business in Phosphate of Soda has slackened somewhat but makers are heavily sold ahead. Tartaric Acid and Cream of Tartar continue in short supply and prices are higher. Oxalic Acid is also dearer at 4s. 10d. per lb. with every appearance of further advances. Oxalic Acid is unchanged in price but the demand has eased off. More business is passing in Yellow Prussiate of Potash and Soda but only for near delivery, buyers showing little disposition to cover for next year. Arsenic is quieter but the price is unchanged. There is a strong demand for Borax and Boracic Acid and the price of the latter has just been advanced a further 4s. per ton. The export enquiry for Salicylic Acid and Muriate of Ammonium continues and Licences are now being granted more freely. Carbonates of Potash is in only moderate request and the price is a little lower. In Montreal Potash the market is nominal in the absence of stock both in Canada and on this side. The position of Nitrate and Acetate of Lead is unchanged. The demand continues for Alum and Sulphate of Alumina. Blackish Powder remains scarce. There is a good enquiry for Caustic Soda, Licences being more easily obtainable. Ammoniac Alkali is in steady request. Pitch continues in fair demand and prices for export are firm; the freight position is however still difficult and an export licence is now required. Crude Carbolic Acid is scarce and prices remain firm. There is a strong demand for both Liquid and Crystalline Carbolic Acid, especially for export; stocks are low and makers are heavily booked. Creosote oil is unchanged, supplies being readily absorbed by official requirements. Toluol, and Benzene are also unchanged. Government figures. The position in Sulphate of Ammonium is unchanged; any quantities remaining after Government requirements are met being quickly taken up by home orders. Solvent Naphtha remains steady with a moderate demand and supplies are fairly plentiful.

Sulphur—Good business has been done in Japanese. Prices for shipment are steady, but very low and holders are taking full advantage. Dextrin is moving well at high prices. Supplies of Powdered Bayonet continue short, especially for the best white qualities. Talcum Soap is in good supply and prices are firm.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MEMBER, FRANK AND CO. QUOTATIONS.

Singapore, Dec. 11th.	
Alor Gajah (R)	3.80 3.70
Amal Malay Co. (R)	2.40 2.30
Ayer Hitam (R)	12.00 11.90
Ayer Kuning (R)	1.30 1.20
Ayer Melak (R)	2.80 2.70
Ayer Panas (R)	11.00 10.90
Bakowia (R)	8.00 7.90
Bakut (R)	1.00 0.90
Batang Besi (R)	18.50 18.40
Batu Lintang (R)	1.10 1.00
Bukit Jelobong (R)	0.60 0.50
Bukit Kall (R)	1.10 1.00
Bukit Kapor (R)	2.70 2.60
Bukit K. B. (R)	0.80 0.70
Bukit Timah (R)	11.00
Changkat S'ang (R)	6.00 5.90
Glensay Pine (R)	1.80 1.70
Haytor (R)	6.00 5.90
Indragiri (R)	6.90 6.80
Jeram (R)	1.30 1.20
Jerang (R)	1.70 1.60
Kamaman (R)	4.50 4.40
Kedah (R)	3.40 3.30
Kelamak R. (R)	7.00 6.90
Kempas (R)	8.00 7.90
Kluang (R)	1.60 1.50
Lanau (R)	8.50 8.40
Malaya Pine (R)	2.80 2.70
Malakoff (R)	4.60 4.50
Mandak-Tekong (R)	0.80 0.70
Margot (R)	5.70 5.60
New Serendah (R)	4.20 4.10
Nyalas (R)	7.80 7.70
Pajam (R)	11.00 10.90
Pantai (R)	1.50 1.40
Parit Perak (R)	2.80 2.70
Parit River (R)	2.80 2.70
Pulau Baling (R)	4.00 3.90
Puiggor (R)	0.70 0.60
Radalia (R)	11.00 10.90
Sandycroft (R)	3.70 3.60
Serdai (R)	7.50 7.40
Sembong (R)	0.30 0.20
Sungei Bagin (R)	3.70 3.60
Sungei Patah (R)	4.00 3.90
Tambak (R)	1.05 1.00
Tapak (R)	16.00 15.90
Tekong Anson (R)	11.50 11.40
Temerloh (R)	1.10 1.00
Trafalgar (R)	1.00 0.90
Ulu Pandan (R)	0.80 0.70
United Malacca (R)	1.20 1.10
Ulu Simpan (R)	3.10 3.00

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

From	Address
Shanghai	Samyik
Shanghai	Miss Chenwong, 3rd Floor, 37 Douglas Street, (2).
Shanghai	Lisagruen
Shanghai	Kongkai Hongkong, West Point
New York	George Soll, Hongkong Hotel
Shanghai	Chengyuan, No. 11 China Wai
Wakusa	Tanaka, 60 Kaitoku
Nagasaki	Chin Woke
Shanghai	Tanung
Shanghai	No. 161, Wanchayton
Shanghai	Shanghai
Shanghai	Leona, 100, South Street
Shanghai	Changchuan, 23
Nagasaki	Yungshing
Nagasaki	Xipwato, 3rd Floor, 20
Kobe	De Yux Road, 6th
Shanghai	Liyungshing, Kaitoku
Shanghai	Kongkai Hongkong
Shanghai	Shanghai
Tokyo	Kanbayashi, Matenbata Hotel
Shanghai	Cassings
Shanghai	Szeongshan, Tsoupinbata

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS.

To guard the baby as young child against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. These Tablets are a mild laxative which will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that when the stomach and bowels are in good order colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good, and that he will thrive and be happy. Baby's Own Tablets also cure vomiting, feverishness, indigestion, and colic worms. They make teething easy, and are guaranteed to be free from opiates and perfectly harmless. Sold by chemists, or by mail at 90 cents the box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

When your child has whooping cough, be careful to keep the cough loose and expectorating freely by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as may be required. This remedy will also loosen the tough mucus and make it easier to expectorate. It is the best and most successful remedy for whooping cough, and is perfectly safe for children. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

INFORMATION

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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